

## The Hocking Sentinel.

LOGAN, OHIO.

LEWIS GREEN, Publisher.

1903 APRIL 1903

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

P. M. 4th. L. Q. N. M. 27th.

## PAST AND PRESENT

AS IT COMES TO US FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE EARTH.

Telegraphic Information Gathered by the Few for the Enlightenment of the Many.

### Went After a Big Fortune.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "We'll return home with a big fortune or we'll be planted in a cemetery." With these words to Captain Harry Bigman of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., Albert C. Oliver and Joseph M. Callahan, private in the regiment, left this city on Feb. 9, for Central America. Their purpose was to render assistance to William Hunter, son of Minister Hunter, who at that time was charged with murder. The young men were offered \$100,000 by unknown friends of Hunter and part of the money was advanced them. Since that time no direct word has been received from them and their families fear they have been killed.

### Will Dock a Warship.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has approved the recommendations for the docking of the battleship Illinois at the New Orleans yard this month, although the bureau of navigation would have preferred the vessel to go to another yard. For some time there has been some uncertainty about the capacity of the New Orleans dock, some officials of the department being averse to its use for the large battleships. The question is now settled, and it is believed that the dock will be used for all and this will furnish a test of the dock's worth. If the battleship can be accommodated easily it will result in the frequent use of the dock for vessels of a similar type.

### Philippine Labor Trouble.

Manila special: Collector Shuster is investigating violations of the contract labor law. Seven inspectors and German graphers complained to the government that their wages were low, that they had been deceived about the conditions prevailing here and that they had been forced to work. An investigation revealed the fact that many foreign houses are importing men under contract.

### Complaints of a Railroad.

The City Gas Company of Norfolk, Va., has filed with the interstate commerce commission a petition for redress of the company's complaint against the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad alleging excessive and unreasonable rates and that the defendant is receiving more for transporting coal for the city gas company than it demands of others for like service.

### Steamer Disabled at Sea.

The White Star steamer Carline from New York, has arrived at Liverpool, and reports that on March 28 she passed the Allan line steamer Buenos Ayria with her machinery disordered. Her officers and crew were rescued, but the steamer was abandoned. The Buenos Ayria left Philadelphia March 23 for Glasgow.

### Four Miners Killed.

Four men were killed and several injured at London mine, near Dubois, Pa., by a fall of rock and earth. The dead, well known young men of Dubois, and all were married. This mine has been considered exceptionally safe, and it is believed that had been free from accidents for a number of years.

### Buried Treasure Uncovered.

Buried treasure to the amount of \$10,000 was discovered by a plumb line under the house at 110 Broadway, Helena, Mont. As a reward for his discovery, the alleged owners of the treasure, Mr. and Mrs. John McCormick gave him \$1. The men evidently had been buried for years.

### Reach an Agreement.

With the exception of a portion of the working rules proposed, the Wabash railroad and its freight agents have reached an agreement. The agreement provides for an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages in the freight and 12 per cent. in the passenger service.

### New Naval Attack at London.

The Navy Department has selected Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, recently in command of the battleship Kentucky on the Asiatic station, to be naval attaché at London, vice Capt. Richardson Clover, who has been selected to command the Brooklyn.

### Cholera Disappearing.

A health report from General Davis at Manila shows that there is a steady improvement in the health of the troops there and cholera has almost disappeared. There was only one death from cholera for the week.

### Marine Band to Be There.

The Navy Department has consented to allow the Marine band to participate in the dedication ceremonies at St. Louis, April 30.

### Noted Mason Dead.

Jefferson S. Conover, grand secretary of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, died at his residence in Ann Arbor.

### Under Falling Walls.

During a windstorm at Oakland City, Ind., the south wall of the Oakland City Manufacturing company's building gave in. U. C. May, an employee, was buried under the debris, receiving injuries that will probably prove fatal.

### Bulgarian And Turks in Battle.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Bulgarian bands and Turkish troops in the Okrida district have fought a battle and that 1,000 men were killed or wounded.

### Bad Outlook for Danish West Indies.

It is rumored in Danish parliamentary circles that the Danish commission which is now sitting in the West Indies has sent home most pessimistic views regarding the economic future of the islands if they remain in the possession of Denmark.

### Actors Driven from Stage.

Actors in musical farce "Milk and Honey" were driven from stage of new Star Theater at New York by 200 members of Clan-na-Gael and Hibernian orders, who threw rotten eggs and vegetables at them because of satire on their race.

### Prominent Chicago Man Passes Away.

Nathaniel K. Fairbank, business man, philanthropist and one of the builders of Chicago's commercial and civic supremacy, died at his residence in this city. Mr. Fairbank had been seriously ill for a week and his death, though sudden, was not unexpected.

### Fifty Killed in Conflict.

Two companies of Macabebe scouts signally defeated the main body of San Miguel's force near Manila. It is believed San Miguel was killed. Lieutenant Res was seriously wounded. The scouts lost three men killed and had eleven wounded.

## CROPS LOOKING WELL.

MARCH CONDITIONS GOOD, EXCEPT FOR PEACHES.

Winter Wheat Showing Fine Growth and Hardly Any Damage Done—Spring Plowing Backward in Many States Owing to Excessive Moisture.

The Agricultural Department's monthly crop bulletin is as follows: March weather conditions were generally favorable for the growth of grains and grasses in all districts of the Rocky Mountain states, but outside of New England and portions of the middle Atlantic States and the lake region spring work has been retarded by excessive moisture and consequent wet soil condition. On the Pacific coast the weather conditions were generally favorable, although it was too cool, and the season is two or three weeks late in Washington.

Reports from all sections indicate that winter wheat is in promising condition generally. The crop has wintered well, and is now making vigorous growth in all sections. The rank growth is reported from limited areas in Kentucky and some damage by water on lowlands in Maryland and the lower Ohio and central Mississippi valleys. In California winter wheat is in excellent condition, with heavy yields indicated from a large acreage.

Some spring wheat has been sown in Washington, but no seedling has been seen in principal spring wheat States.

Cotton planting is in progress in southern Georgia and Florida. In Alabama, a little has been planted in Alabama and Florida.

Serious injury to the peach crop by frost is reported from nearly all sections east of the Mississippi and from Oklahoma and northern Texas. Other fruits are more promising.

### Reports by States.

ILLINOIS—Wheat in promising condition; spring plowing begun, but operations backward on account of wet soil; peach buds killed.

INDIANA—Wheat and rye wintered well, excepting a comparatively small acreage in bottom land injured by frost. Peach buds damaged in places, but generally promising. Peach orchards in full bloom, peach crop badly damaged in many localities, buds all killed, and other fruit much injured.

OHIO—Warm season unusually forward; fruit trees in bloom in the south; wheat continues in excellent condition, and winter wheat killed; reported; injured suffered from frost; peaches reported injured in east and south.

MICHIGAN—March was abnormally warm; wheat in good condition; fruit buds have been forced, and some peach damage reported; but in the lower peninsula, and some oats and corn are in good condition.

WISCONSIN—The season is well open with conditions favorable; winter grain crops are in good condition; fruit buds have been forced, and some peach damage reported; but in the lower peninsula, and some oats and corn are in good condition.

IOWA—The month was warmer than usual; fruit trees in bloom in the south; wheat continues in excellent condition, and winter wheat killed; reported; injured suffered from frost; peaches reported injured in east and south.

NEBRASKA—While March as a whole was warm and dry, little farm work has been done; wheat and rye are in good condition; fruit buds have been forced, and some peach damage reported; but in the lower peninsula, and some oats and corn are in good condition.

KANSAS—Wheat, passed through the winter well, and in good condition; peach buds plentiful in the south.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY—Rain delayed planting; wheat is in fine condition; fruit buds have been forced, and some peach damage reported; but in the lower peninsula, and some oats and corn are in good condition.

ARKANSAS—Farming operations delayed; wheat in good condition; fruit buds have been forced, and some peach damage reported; but in the lower peninsula, and some oats and corn are in good condition.

MISSOURI—Month unusually warm; fruit trees in bloom in the south; wheat continues in excellent condition, and winter wheat killed; reported; injured suffered from frost; peaches reported injured in east and south.

DEATH IN FARM FIELD.

Farmers Experiencing Difficulty in Securing Hands.

Farmers assert that there is a dearth of farm help that they have never experienced for some time, and a Chicago news agency says that the dearth of farm help is a serious problem.

During March of each year the agriculturists are accustomed to hire their help for the forthcoming season, but up to this time it has been difficult to find any one to whom the higher wages are any kind of an inducement.

In past years a farm hand has commanded from \$15 to \$18 a month, with board. This year they are commanding \$25 a month, board, washing and certain privileges about the farm; but even these inducements do not bring the desired help.

There are various reasons given for this scarcity of farm help, but there is no doubt that the railroads are responsible for a large part of it. The railroads are employing a large number of men on construction work and in their shops, but a much larger number have been taken to new farming countries.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line has drawn largely upon Illinois for experienced farmers for the Northwest and has been successful in doing so. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line has drawn largely upon Illinois for experienced farmers for the Northwest and has been successful in doing so.

Still another feature of this change in farming conditions is that many Illinois farmers have disposed of their land at a high price as \$150 an acre and have gone to the newer countries, where the land is rich but much cheaper.

It is estimated that in some localities the price of land has been so high that it does not pay to use it for farming purposes. Many of such farms have been sold and their owners have moved to the towns, retired for life.

### AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

The value of the wheat crop is 3.7 per cent less than that of the cotton crop. A census of the over 1,000 graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College showed that one of three of them are now farmers.

A Russian apple, the "yellow transparent," promises to supersede the "early red" which has so long been popular in the middle West.

The bacilli which grow on the roots of clover plants, and have the power of abstracting nitrogen from the air, account for the increased fertility of fields after a crop of clover has been grown on them.

The potato planter of to-day would make a farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of his own initiative. He picks the potato up and looks it over, and cuts it into halves, quarters, or any desired number of parts, separates the eyes, and removes the seed ends. It plants whole potatoes or parts thereof as desired, as near together or as far apart as the judgment of the farmer or the driving stick suggests. Having dropped the seed, he covers it, fertilizes it, and tucks it in like a child put to bed, and goes off the next row with mathematical accuracy.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

"Irregularity in retail trade is due to weather conditions. At most points an early season mingles business, but in other sections there has been interruption from excessive rains. More uniform activity is reported in wholesale trade, with a notably large movement of groceries, millinery, paper and builders' materials, while conditions are satisfactory for the season in jewelry. Manufacturers of clothing, furniture, footwear and iron and steel are well supplied with supplies of fuel greatly facilitating operations, but extensive strikes threaten to render idle many New England textile mills." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

The cut of spruce lumber has been large, but early breaking up of winter restricted movement and high cost of labor and provisions rendered operations expensive. Early opening of lake navigation will benefit business, and the railway traffic embargo will be removed. Earnings of railways thus far reported for March exceed last year's by 12.8 per cent and surpass those of 1901 by 22.9 per cent.

An output of about 300,000 tons of coke in the whole Connellsville region for the last week indicates that fuel reserves are almost exhausted in the steel industry. Quotations are sustained by the vigorous home consumption, and there is the additional support of stronger competition in the export market. Bridges and buildings wherever the places of strikers can be filled, and several contests in this department have been averted.

A large opening trade in pipe has been followed by liberal supplementary orders, jobbers renewing contracts extensively, and prices are well maintained. Sharp competition is shown in the iron and steel market, and a slightly lower level of prices, while plates and sheets are firmer, especially in galvanized lines. A prominent feature of activity is found in merchant steel for agricultural implement works and wagon factories, these orders running far into the future. Oversold conditions at rail mills are sending urging orders abroad.

No improvement has appeared in the dry goods market. The situation is peculiarly complicated as to cotton goods; stocks are light as a rule and retail trade is threatening to curtail output, yet jobbers are reluctant to undertake contracts at present quotations. Meanwhile prices are in a position to make concessions, and a dull market is the result. Dullness is reported in woolen goods, with new business on a limited scale. Cancellation of early orders has become a serious problem, many mills have disposed of their product for the season now seeking business. Jobbers are placing large orders for fall delivery of shoes, and leather is in demand. Prices are steady in domestic hides, and prices have steadied, which is due to the somewhat better condition of receipts.

Failures this week numbered 214 in the United States, as against 205 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 22 a year ago.

### Headstreet's Grain Figures.

Wheat, including floor, exports for the week ending March 20 aggregate 2,401,987 bushels, against 2,305,598 last week, 2,904,110 in this week a year ago and 4,494,335 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 are 48,815,722 bushels, against 194,308,707 last season and 150,967,698 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 3,618,210 bushels, against 3,072,068 last week, 180,205 a year ago and 3,382,943 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 44,505,468 bushels, against 24,133,006 last season and 145,171,063 in 1901.

### THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c; clover, No. 2, 30c to 32c; alfalfa, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timothy, No. 2, 30c to 32c; hay, No. 2, 30c to 32c; straw, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wood, No. 2, 30c to 32c; coal, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sugar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; flour, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cotton, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wool, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rubber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; leather, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; zinc, No. 2, 30c to 32c; copper, No. 2, 30c to 32c; iron, No. 2, 30c to 32c; steel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glass, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paper, No. 2, 30c to 32c; brick, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No. 2, 30c to 32c; tar, No. 2, 30c to 32c; asphalt, No. 2, 30c to 32c; bitumen, No. 2, 30c to 32c; cement, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lime, No. 2, 30c to 32c; sand, No. 2, 30c to 32c; gravel, No. 2, 30c to 32c; stone, No. 2, 30c to 32c; lumber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; timber, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pulp, No. 2, 30c to 32c; glue, No. 2, 30c to 32c; varnish, No. 2, 30c to 32c; paint, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oil, No. 2, 30c to 32c; wax, No. 2, 30c to 32c; resin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; turpentine, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rosin, No. 2, 30c to 32c; pitch, No.